

# LEAD SCREENING REQUIREMENTS AND MEDICAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

for Children Ages 6 to 72 months

Ohio Department of Health
Bureau of Child and Family Health Services
Ohio Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (OCLPPP\*) Revised 3/2004

## Medicaid & Healthy Families & Healthy Start Consumers in all zip codes IT'S OHIO LAW AND A FEDERAL REQUIREMENT

All children at 1 & 2 years of age. Children 3-6 years of age if never tested. Test these children, regardless of risk factors.

High-Risk Zip Codes (contact OCLPPP\* for list)

#### Low-Risk Zip Codes

Use the Risk Assessment Questionnaire (RAQ) twice between 9 and 36 months, with 12 months between assessments unless clinically indicated sooner.

#### Risk Assessment Questionnaire (RAQ)

#### Does vour child......

- Live in or regularly visit a house built before 1950? This includes a day care center, preschool, or home of a baby sitter or relative.
- Live in or visit a house that has peeling, chipping, dusting or chalking paint?
- Live in or visit a house built before 1978 with recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling?
- Have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
   A BLL test is mandatory if the answer to ANY question is yes or unknown

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Blood Lead Levels (BLL)	Recommended Medical Management Actions
<10 μg/dL	<ul> <li>Anticipatory Guidance: Discuss sources, effects of lead, and hazards associated with renovating pre-1978 homes, during prenatal care and well child care at 3, 6 &amp; 12 months. Contact OCLPPP for materials</li> <li>Test Blood Lead Level (BLL) again in 12 months</li> </ul>
10-14 μg/dL low toxicity	<ul> <li>Lead Education: Discuss Anticipatory Guidance, Child's BLL, and how to Reduce Exposure and Absorption         * Anticipatory Guidance: Explained at BLL &lt;10μg/dL. "Contact OCLPPP * for materials"         * Child's BLL: Explain what blood lead levels mean. "Contact OCLPPP * for materials"         * Reducing Exposure and Absorption: Discuss wet cleaning to remove lead dust on surfaces; eliminating access to deteriorating lead-paint surfaces; and ensuring regular meals which are low in fat and rich in calcium and iron. "Contact OCLPPP * for materials"</li> <li>Confirm fingerstick (capillary) results by venous or second capillary blood sample: Within one month</li> <li>Follow-up BLL test in 2 months</li> </ul> ***  Environmental Investigation: State or local health department may conduct investigation/risk assessment
15-19 μg/dL mild toxicity	Lead Education: Discuss Anticipatory Guidance, Child's BLL, and how to Reduce Exposure and Absorption     Confirm fingerstick (capillary) results by venous or second capillary blood sample: Within one month     * If BLL persists in this level (i.e., 2 confirmed at least 2 months apart) proceed according to actions for BLL 20-44     Follow-up BLL test in 2 months  **** Environmental Investigation ≥15: State or local health department will conduct investigation/risk assessment
<b>20-44</b> μg/dL moderate toxicity	<ul> <li>Lead Education: Discuss Anticipatory Guidance, Child's BLL, and how to Reduce Exposure and Absorption</li> <li>Confirm fingerstick (capillary) results by venous or second capillary blood sample: Within one week</li> <li>Hx and Physical: Take medical, environmental and nutritional Hx; test for anemia and iron deficiency; assess neurologic, psychosocial and language development; screen all siblings under 6; and evaluate risk of other family members (e.g., pregnant women)</li> <li>Referrals: Bureau of Early Intervention, Bureau for Children with Medical Handicaps, and Women Infants and Children, if appropriate; phone numbers listed below</li> <li>Follow-up testing: Every 1-2 months until the BLL remains &lt;15μg/dL for at least 6 months and lead hazards have been removed or made lead-safe, and no new exposure exists</li> <li>Follow-up BLL test in 2 months</li> </ul>
<b>45-69 μg/dL</b> high toxicity	<ul> <li>Lead Education: Discuss Anticipatory Guidance, Child's BLL, and how to Reduce Exposure and Absorption</li> <li>Confirm fingerstick (capillary) results by venous blood sample: Within 24 hours</li> <li>Hx and Physical, Referrals, &amp; Follow-up testing: (Provide actions as explained at BLL 20-44 μg/dL)</li> <li>Chelation Therapy at BLL of 45μg/dL and higher:         <ul> <li>* Before chelation therapy, obtain a venous specimen to ensure that therapy is based on most recent and reliable information</li> <li>* Treat child promptly with appropriate chelating agents, remove child from sources of lead exposure</li> <li>⇒ Succimer (outpatient, P.O.)</li> <li>⇒ CaNa<sub>2</sub> EDTA (inpatient, I.V.)</li> <li>* If compliance or reduced exposure cannot be assured, chelate on inpatient basis</li> <li>* Repeat treatment cycles may be needed based on blood lead rebound</li> <li>* A child receiving chelation should be tested once a month</li> </ul> </li> <li>Follow-up BLL test in 1 month</li> </ul>
<u>&gt;</u> 70 μg/dL severe toxicity	<ul> <li>Medical Emergency: Order an urgent repeat BLL test, but begin chelation immediately!</li> <li>Lead Education: Discuss Anticipatory Guidance, Child's BLL, and how to Reduce Exposure and Absorption</li> <li>Confirm fingerstick (capillary) results by venous blood sample: Immediately</li> <li>Hx and Physical, Referrals, &amp; Follow-up testing: (Provide actions as explained at BLL 20-44 μg/dL)</li> <li>Chelation Therapy at BLL 45μg/dL and higher: (Provide actions as explained at BLL 45-69 μg/dL)</li> <li>* Treat child promptly with appropriate chelating agents, remove child from sources of lead exposure</li> <li>Combined Therapy with BAL and CaNa<sub>2</sub> EDTA</li> <li>Follow-up BLL test in 1 month</li> </ul>

### ODH Information & Referrals